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GRANT NUMBER: F4960-97-1-0005

**TITLE: Nanotribology Investigations of Solid and Liquid
Lubricants Using Scanned Probe Microscopies**

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Charles M. Lieber

Abstract.

To understand and control friction and wear in both macroscopic and microscopic technologies requires a detailed understanding of material properties, chemical reactivity and intermolecular interactions on the nanometer length scale. The role of nanoscale defects on friction has been elucidated through scanning tunneling microscopy and atomic force microscopy studies of molybdenum disulfide. These investigations have shown that friction increases systematically with increasing defect density, and have demonstrated a novel load-independent friction regime due to sliding on constant area nanocrystals. The mechanical properties of finite size materials, which are important to micro and nanomechanical systems, have also been probed through studies of the bending of different thickness molybdenum oxide nanocrystals. Significantly, this work has shown that there is a substantial and systematic decrease in the modulus with decreasing thickness. This large drop in stiffness shows that materials will exhibit greater flexibility as their dimensions are reduced. Lastly, a new generation of molecular resolution tools has been developed. Carbon nanotubes were attached to conventional force microscopy tips and shown to provide large improvements in image resolution. Methods to localize molecules at the nanotube ends were also developed, and these modified probes were used to measure intermolecular forces and image with chemical sensitivity.

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I. Introduction.

To understand and control friction and wear in both macroscopic and microscopic technologies requires a detailed understanding of material properties, chemical reactivity and intermolecular interactions on the nanometer length scale. This report describes the results of studies carried out over the past three years that have addressed these critical issues. In particular, three main areas have been at the focus of this project; these are: (1) nanometer scale studies of defects and friction using atomic force and scanning tunneling microscopies; (2) nanometer scale studies of the mechanical properties of finite size materials using atomic force microscopy; and (3) development of molecular resolution and chemically sensitive scanning probe microscopy tips. The investigations and resulting data from these three areas are described in sequence below.

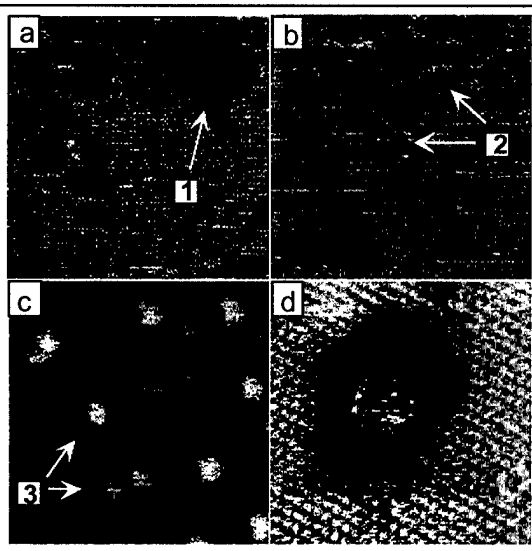
II. Nanotribology: Controlled Studies of Defects & Friction.

Macroscopic studies of friction, lubrication and wear have contributed much to the phenomenological understanding of tribology. Studies of the interactions between macroscopic bodies are influenced by complex factors that can be disentangled through nanometer measurements of friction and intermolecular forces. Such microscopic information is also of importance to many areas of nanoscale science and technology, including the manipulation and assembly of nanostructures and microelectromechanical systems (MEMS).

To address how defects on surfaces influence friction, we have systematically created, characterized and studied defects on MoS₂ single crystal surfaces in ultrahigh vacuum (UHV) using STM and AFM instrumentation set-up under the prior AFOSR award. The defects were created on MoS₂ surfaces by thermal oxidation, and are thus also relevant to the degradation of this model lubricant system.

UHV STM studies of freshly cleaved and thermally oxidized MoS₂ single crystal surfaces (Fig. 1) have been used to characterize several distinct types of defects. Circular, 4-5 nm features, which appear dark at both positive and negative bias, are observed on freshly cleaved MoS₂ (no.1, Fig. 1a) and oxidized MoS₂. Previous studies have shown that these defects can be associated with metal impurities in the crystal (Ti and V), and indeed, we find that the defect density agrees well with the measured impurity concentration. Thermal oxidation produces

Figure 1. Ultrahigh vacuum STM characterization of defects on oxidized MoS₂ single crystals. The images correspond to (a) freshly cleaved MoS₂, (b) MoS₂ oxidized for five minutes at 470 °C and (c) MoS₂ oxidized for seven minutes at 470 °C. The bright features in (c) correspond to 2-4 nm MoO₃ nanocrystals. (d) Atomic-resolution view of the one nanocrystal from sample shown in (c). The images are 20nm x 20nm (a-c) and 8 nm x 8 nm (d).

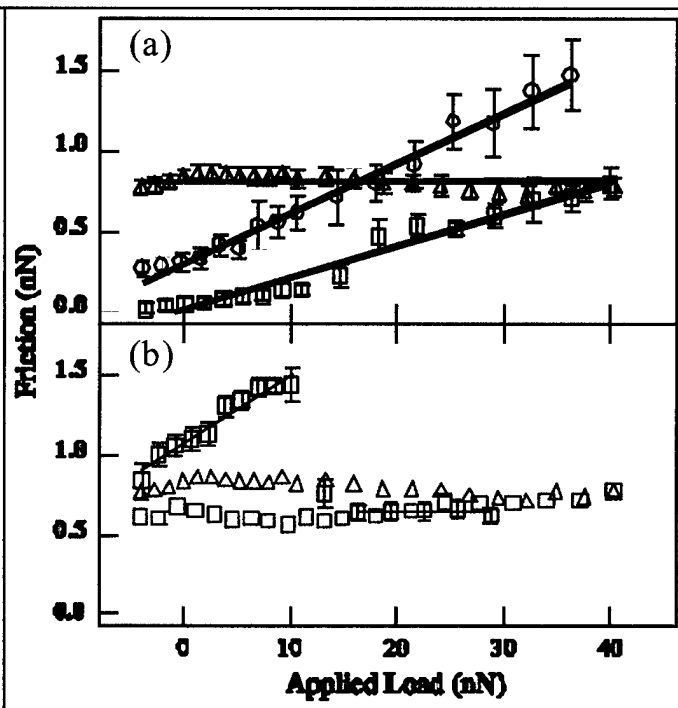


two new types of defects: atomic-scale surface pits (no.2, Fig. 1b) and larger raised structures 2-4 nm in diameter (no.3, Fig. 1c). The densities of these defects were found to increase with increasing oxidation time. Significantly, the 2-4 nm structures can be moved by the STM tip.

Based on our previous studies of MoO_3 nanocrystal manipulation and XPS studies, which show the presence of MoO_3 on surfaces oxidized for seven minutes, we can attribute the 2-4 nm structures to very small MoO_3 nanocrystals.

To investigate how these defects affect friction, we have used UHV AFM to characterize the same samples studied by STM without removal from the vacuum system (Fig. 2). In general, we find that the lateral friction force increases linearly with load for the freshly cleaved MoS_2 and MoS_2 sample oxidized for 5-minutes. Moreover, the friction on this oxidized sample is 2-3 times larger than the clean surface for the same loads. Based on the STM results, we can conclude that the friction force-- dissipation-- increases in the presence of the small pits that nucleate the growth of MoO_3 . It is likely that the enhanced dissipation arises from the greater tip-sample interaction at these nucleation sites due to dangling bonds, etc. It is not possible using currently available Si_3N_4 or Si probes to investigate this in greater detail at the single defect level.

Figure 2. Ultrahigh vacuum AFM measurements of friction vs load on oxidized MoS_2 single crystals. (a) Friction vs load obtained with Si_3N_4 tips on freshly cleaved MoS_2 (squares/blue line), MoS_2 oxidized for five minutes at 470 °C (circles/red line) and MoS_2 oxidized for seven minutes at 470 °C (triangles/green line). The latter friction data is independent of load. (b) Data recorded on MoS_2 oxidized for 7 minutes. (red) Initial results obtained with a clean tip starting at low load and increasing. (green) curves obtained at different sample locations and with different cantilever/tip assemblies.



For oxidation times greater than five minutes, we observe the presence of very small 2-4 nm MoO_3 nanocrystals (Fig. 1c). Qualitatively, one would expect these larger defects to further increase dissipation and friction in the sliding contacts. This is indeed true for loads less than ca. 10 nN. However, we also find totally unexpected behavior on these samples; that is, the friction is independent of load. Hence, at higher loads the total friction on the seven minute oxidized sample becomes less than that on samples containing fewer defects. We find that the load-independent friction observed on these samples is very reproducible and robust (e.g., Fig. 2b): we observe similar behavior and friction forces for Si_3N_4 , Au-coated Si_3N_4 , Ti-coated Si_3N_4 , and Si tips. When using a tip for the first time, however, we often observe an initial linear increase in friction at lower loads followed by a sudden drop to load-independent friction (Fig. 2b).

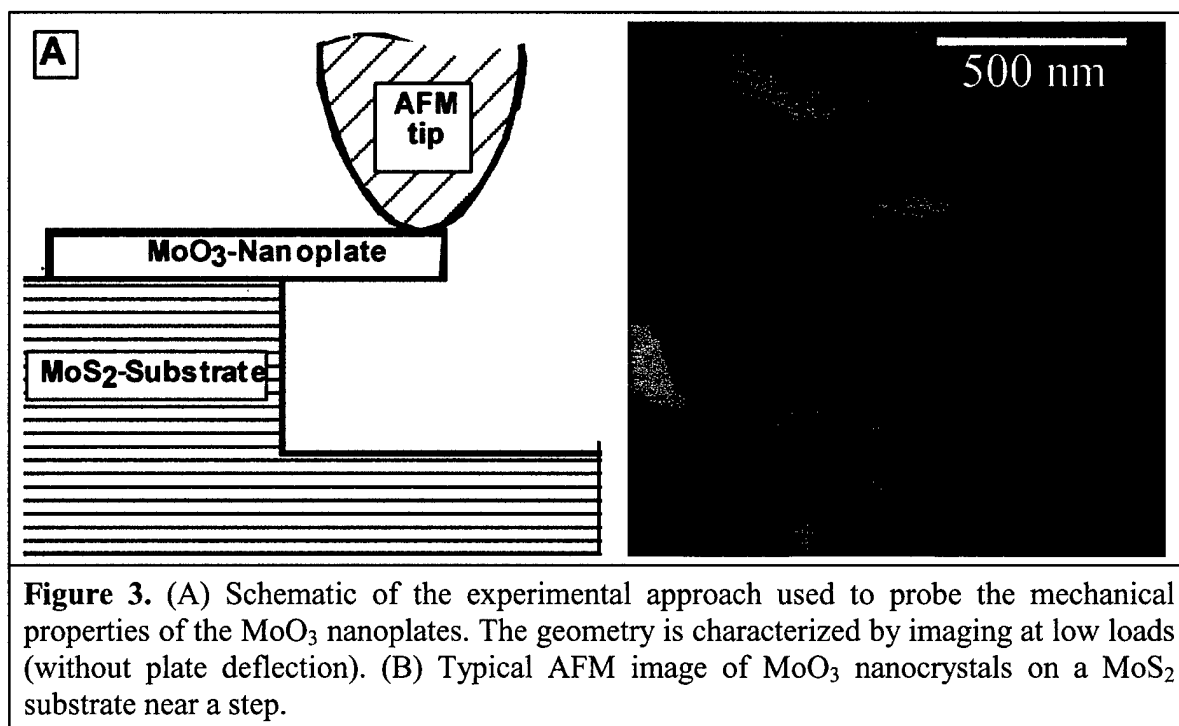
We have been able to explain consistently these novel results with a model where the tip-surface contact is mediated by a MoO_3 nanocrystal. When the probe tip is scanned on the oxidized MoS_2 surface, a MoO_3 nanocrystal can adhere to the tip apex. This produces a space between the tip and substrate whereby the contact interface is an atomically-defined area that does not change with increasing load. It is this fixed area contact that gives rise to the new load-

independent behavior. We believe that these results suggest an interesting approach to the design of improved lubricants that exploits nano load-bearing particles. This approach could be especially attractive for making well-defined and robust contacts in MEMS and other nanometer/micron-scale mechanical devices.

III. Mechanical Properties of Nanoscale Materials.

The mechanical properties of nanometer scale structures are of considerable interest to both fundamental science and technology. The mechanical properties of finite size materials might change significantly relative to bulk values due, for example, to the increasing ratio of under-coordinated surface to bulk atoms as structures are made smaller and smaller. However, such size-dependent effects have been difficult to characterize experimentally. This nanometer size regime is also theoretically challenging, because it falls between those treated conventionally using atomistic and continuum models. Moreover, a fundamental understanding of mechanical properties at the nanoscale is essential to applications ranging from micro- and nanoscale mechanical systems to nanostructured composites.

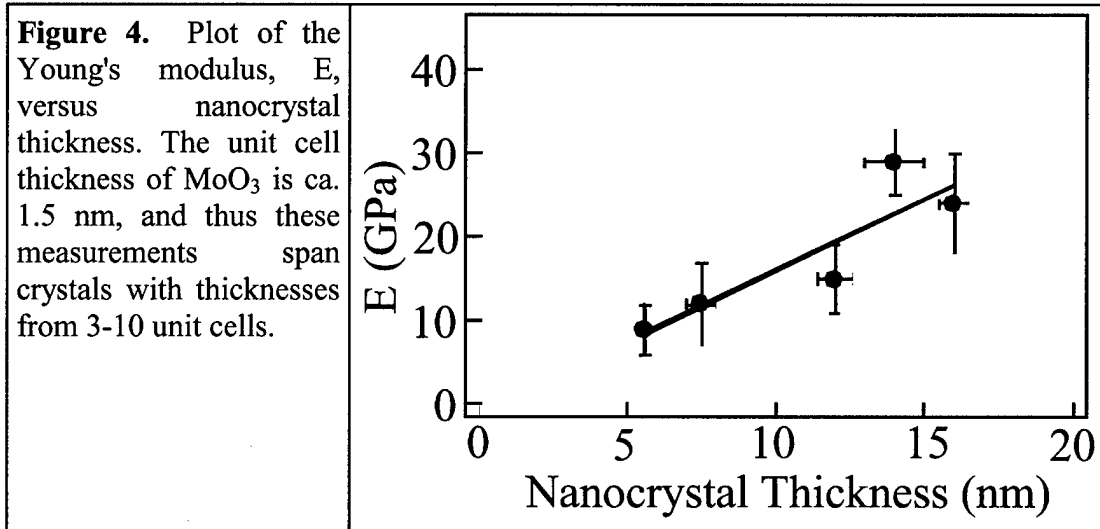
We have exploited AFM to address this fundamentally and technologically important issue through studies of the bending of different thickness MoO_3 nanocrystal plates. We chose the $\text{MoO}_3/\text{MoS}_2$ system, which had been developed previously in our laboratory through AFOSR-funded studies, since (1) MoO_3 nanoplates of varying thickness can be rationally grown by thermal oxidation of MoS_2 , (2) the resulting MoO_3 structures can be manipulated with an AFM over step edges to create freely suspended ends, and (3) the force vs deflection of these suspended nanoplate ends can be conveniently measured with the AFM to assess the modulus for a give thickness. A schematic illustrating our new experimental concept and an experimentally observed MoO_3 nanocrystal overhanging a large step on the MoS_2 surface are shown in Figure 3.



After creating suspended nanoplate structures like Figure 3b, we measured the normal force vs displacement on a grid of points encompassing both the overhanging portion of the MoO_3 nanoplate and the portion suspended by the MoS_2 substrate. For each point on the force-displacement matrix we calculate the slope; this slope is related to the Young's modulus E by a

geometrical factor. Qualitatively, we found that the slopes were constant over the MoS_2 region and decreased as the distance from the step edge increases (on the suspended portion). These observations agree qualitatively with expectations.

To calculate quantitatively E , we took into account the exact geometry of the each MoO_3 nanoplate by using Finite Element Analysis. A summary of our results from this type of analysis carried out on crystals of varying thickness is shown in Figure 4. Significantly, we have



found that there is a substantial and systematic decrease in the Young's modulus with decreasing nanocrystal thickness. This large drop in E has important implications for potential applications: specifically, it shows that materials will exhibit much greater flexibility as their dimensions are reduced. We have demonstrated this latter point in studies of 1 and 2 unit cell thick crystals that move conformally over steps and other surface perturbations.

IV. Carbon Nanotube Probe Microscopy Tips.

We have also initiated and made substantial progress on a new area-- the development of carbon nanotube AFM tips. These tips represents ideal probes for investigating phenomena at nanometer scale, and offer the opportunity for revolutionizing many areas of science and technology.

Fabrication and imaging with carbon nanotube tips. The preparation and characterization of carbon nanotube tips is now well-established in the P.I.'s laboratory. SWNT and MWNT bundles are attached to the pyramids of gold-coated Si cantilevers using an acrylic adhesive under the direct view (500-1000 x; dark field illumination) of an optical microscope using 3-axis micromanipulators (Fig. 5). This bundle structure has several important implications.

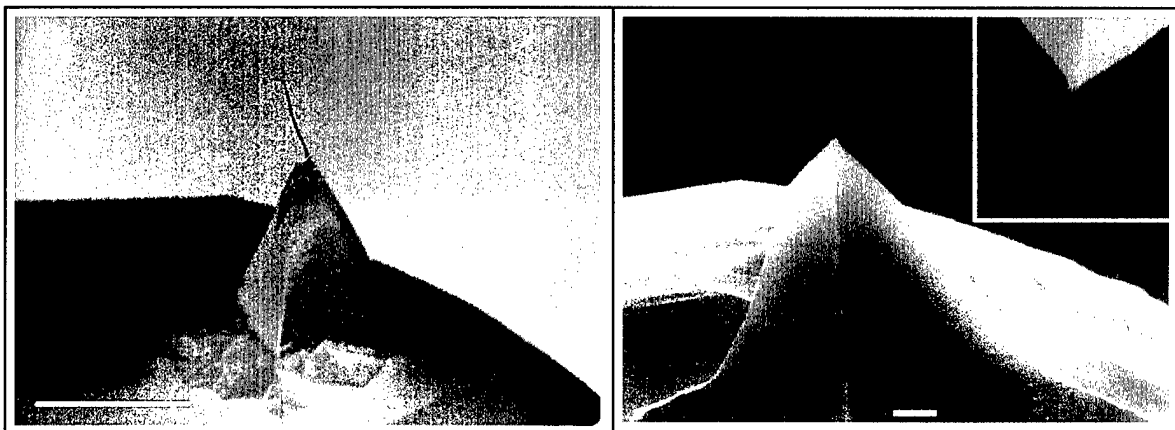


Figure 5. (left) Field-emission scanning electron microscopy image of an unshortened (as prepared) SWNT tip attached to a gold-coated silicon pyramid of a FESP tip. The scale bar is 10 μm , and the SWNT bundle tip is ca. 8 μm in length. (right) Image of a MWNT tip after the standard shortening process. The scale bar is 1 μm and the tip is ca. 1.5 μm . The inset shows a magnified view of the tip end. Bundles >1 μm in length scatter sufficient light to be easily observed during mounting in an optical microscope using dark field illumination, even though the bundle diameters are significantly less than the wavelength of light.

First, the bundle structure is important for creating a tip that is sufficiently rigid so that thermally-excited vibrations do not degrade the image resolution when the length is on the order of a micron or less. A less positive attribute is that the overall length and diameter of mounted bundles require that they be shortened and sharpened for high-resolution imaging.

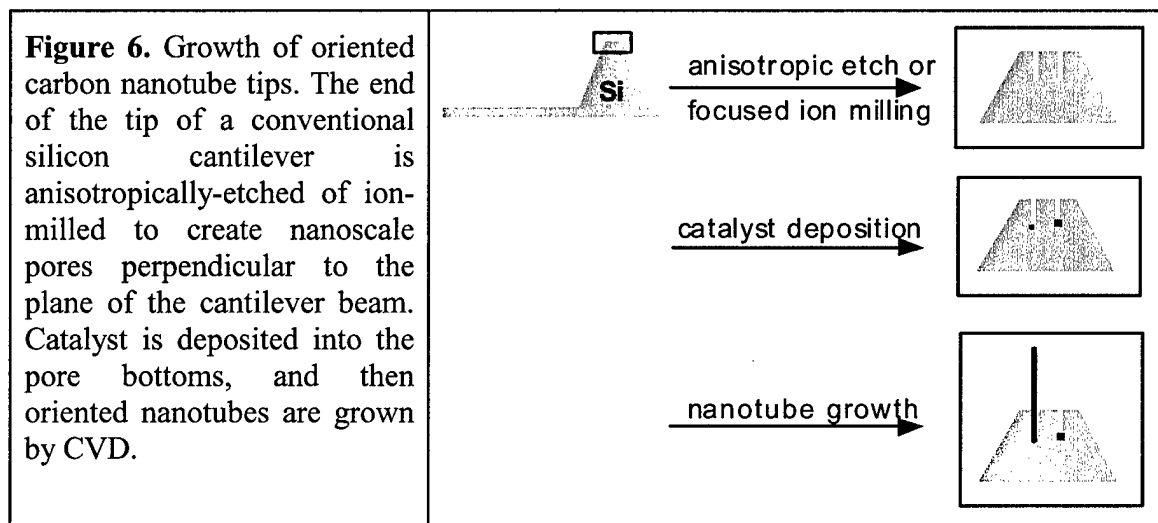
We have investigated the lateral resolution of MWNT and SWNT bundle tips by imaging inorganic (Au nanoclusters) and biological (e.g., DNA) standards. The tip radii are determined quantitatively from observed image widths and known sizes of the standards. These initial data, which are summarized in Table 1, show the great promise of nanotubes and especially SWNTs as ultrahigh resolution AFM tips. For example, in several cases we have been able to observe radii of ca 3 nm for tips prepared from SWNT bundles, and these radii are significantly better than the ~ 10 nm we generally observe with Si or Si_3N_4 tips. However, it is also important to note these best values cannot be obtained reproducibly: the typical radii for MWNT and SWNT bundle tips are 8-12 and 5-10 nm, respectively. Moreover, even the best values observed are far larger than the 0.5 nm possible with a single SWNT tip.

TABLE 1. Comparison of the resolution of Si, MWNT, and SWNT tips.

Sample	Tip	Apparent Full Width at Half-Max. (in nm)	Calculated tip radius of curvature (in nm)
type-1 amyloid fibril	Etched Si FESP	21.5 ± 1.8	12.9
	MWNT	18.6 ± 2.2	9.3
	SWNT	11.9 ± 0.7	2.6
5 nm diameter Au colloid	Etched Si FESP	17.2 ± 2.0	11.5
	MWNT	13.0 ± 2.1	6.0
	SWNT	10.6 ± 2.6	3.4
lambda DNA	Etched Si FESP	15 ± 3	13
	SWNT	5 ± 1	3

Direct Growth of Nanotube Tips. The attached bundle tips described above do have limitations, including (i) the mounting procedure inherently selects against smaller and potentially sharper bundles since these are more difficult to observe while mounting and (ii) a relatively long time is required to attach bundles. To overcome these limitations we have investigated the direct growth of individual carbon nanotubes from the ends of Si tips by chemical vapor deposition (CVD), since this method could produce tips that would not need sharpening (they already are single tubes), and moreover, this approach could be carried out on a larger scale to make the tips widely accessible.

A schematic of the approach used for the direct CVD growth of nanotubes is illustrated in Figure 6. A conventional Si tip, which has been flattened at its apex, is anisotropically etched to



create nanopores along the tip axis. Alternatively, focused ion milling could be used to create nanopores at well-defined locations on the tip-apex. An oriented pore structure has been chosen for the catalyst support in order to control the growth direction and enable the reproducible production of nanotube tips for imaging. Previous studies of bulk nanotube growth have demonstrated that nanotubes produced by CVD grow aligned with the pore direction when using mesoporous structures for the catalyst support. After the pore structure is formed, catalyst is deposited into the pores, and then nanotubes are grown from the catalyst particles by CVD using a hydrocarbon gas.

Significantly, our preliminary studies show that well-defined CVD nanotube tips can be reproducibly formed after several minutes of CVD growth at 750 °C using ethylene (Fig. 7). A high-resolution FE-SEM image shows a well-defined 480 nm long tube protruding from the Si

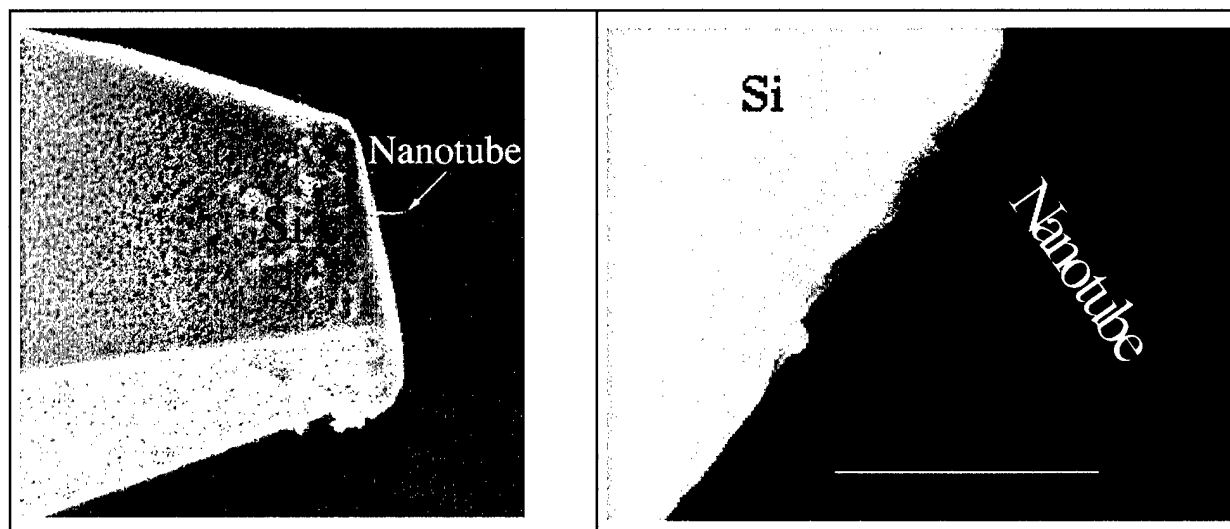


Figure 7. Characterization of CVD nanotubes tips. (left) FE-SEM image of a CVD nanotube tip that has been shortened for imaging. (right) TEM image of a CVD nanotube tip. The entire AFM cantilever/tip assembly with nanotube tip was mounted on a custom TEM holder for imaging. The scale bar is 100 nm.

tip apex. A second 100 nm nanotube is also observed but is sufficiently short that it does not interfere with the primary tip. Higher resolution FE-SEM images of a number of nanotube tips produced under these conditions show that the average diameter is 10 ± 5 nm. TEM images (Fig. 7) show that the tips grown under these conditions are MWNTs with well-ordered graphene planes. In addition, AFM measurements of the cantilever oscillation amplitude vs position above a substrate surface have been used to characterize the mechanical properties of the CVD nanotube tips. These experiments show the characteristic elastic buckling of the nanotube structure.

We have characterized the imaging performance of the CVD nanotube probes using colloidal gold nanoparticle standards, which are a relatively incompressible materials with well-defined diameters. Our preliminary data are summarized in Table-2. In general, the results show that we obtain very high-resolution tips with end radii between 3 nm and 6 nm.

Table 2. Summary of CVD nanotube tip resolution data.

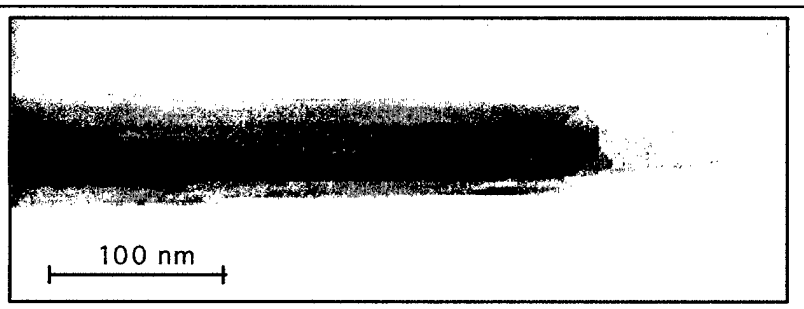
Tip No.	01C	20E	38A	31G	38B*
radius $\pm 1\sigma$ (nm)	3.7 ± 0.7	4.4 ± 0.5	5.7 ± 1.7	3.2 ± 0.7	5.3 ± 0.7
					3.5 ± 0.7

The tips are defined by a specific number and a capital letter. The number designates a particular tip and the letter the growth cycle, where A=1. The resolution was calculated using a two-sphere model using the full-width at half-maximum determined from the experimental images. *The upper and lower values correspond to results obtained from 5 and 2 nm gold nanoparticles, respectively.

These results represent a significant improvement over the best MWNT bundle tips that we have prepared in the past and commercial Si tips, although are still larger than the limit of a single SWNT. We have also found that the Si cantilever/tip assemblies can be reused several times to grow new nanotube tips. When a tip ultimately fails, all carbon is removed by oxidation (500 °C), and then a new tip is grown by CVD. For example, tip 31G (the letter designates the number of growth/oxidation cycles with A=1) exhibits excellent resolution after 6 repeat growths, and the 38A and 38B tips produced in sequential runs are comparable.

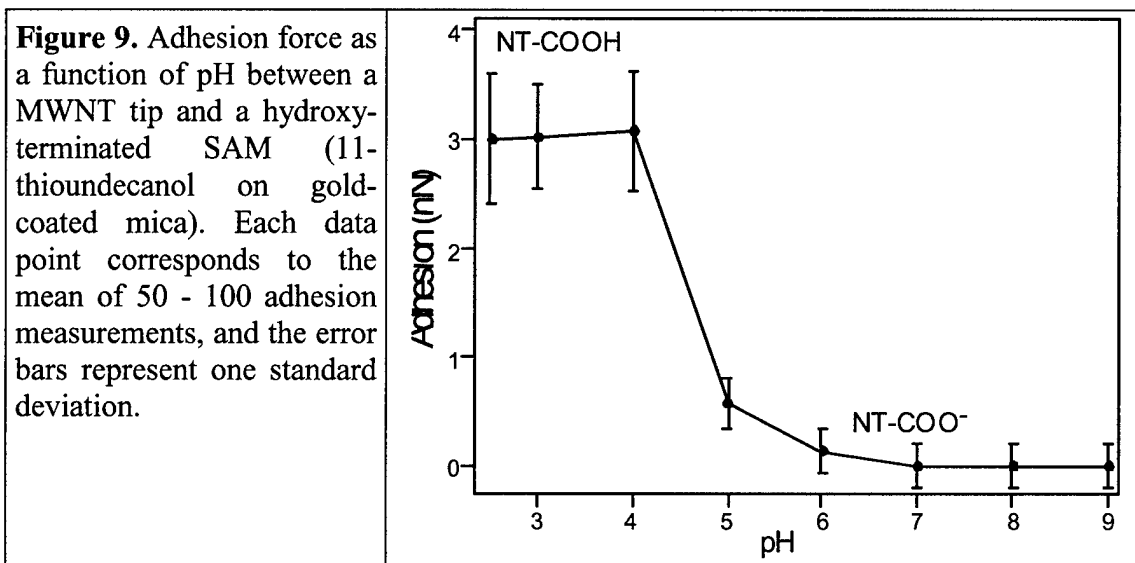
Chemical functionalization of carbon nanotube probe tips. We have also made significant progress in our studies exploring the functionalization of carbon nanotube tips for the purpose of chemically sensitive imaging. Open-ended nanotube tips are formed while shortening the tubes in an oxidizing environment prior to use. We have characterized these open ends in MWNT and SWNT using transmission electron microscopy (TEM) as shown in Figure 8. Carboxyl groups are expected at open ends on the basis of previous spectroscopic studies of oxidized bulk nanotube and graphite samples.

Figure 8. TEM image showing the open end of a shortened MWNT tip.

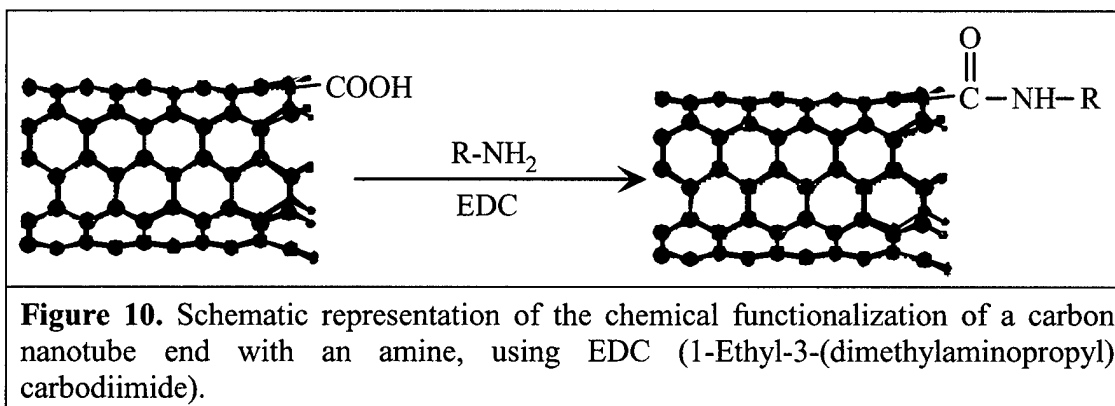


To demonstrate the presence of carboxyl groups at the tip ends, we have measured the adhesion force vs pH between tips and a planar substrates modified with self-assembled monolayers (SAMs) terminating in hydroxyl groups. This procedure enables us to effectively titrate ionizable acidic and basic groups on the tip end (termed a force titration). Significantly, force titrations recorded between pH 2 and 9 with MWNT and SWNT tips on hydroxyl-terminated

monolayers exhibit well-defined drops in the adhesion force at ca. pH 4.5 that are characteristic of the deprotonation of a carboxylic acid (Fig. 9). The observation of carboxyl groups at the nanotube tip ends provides a handle for chemically-sensitive imaging, and moreover, these carboxyl groups can be further elaborated to create nanotube probes that are sensitive to a wide range of functionality.



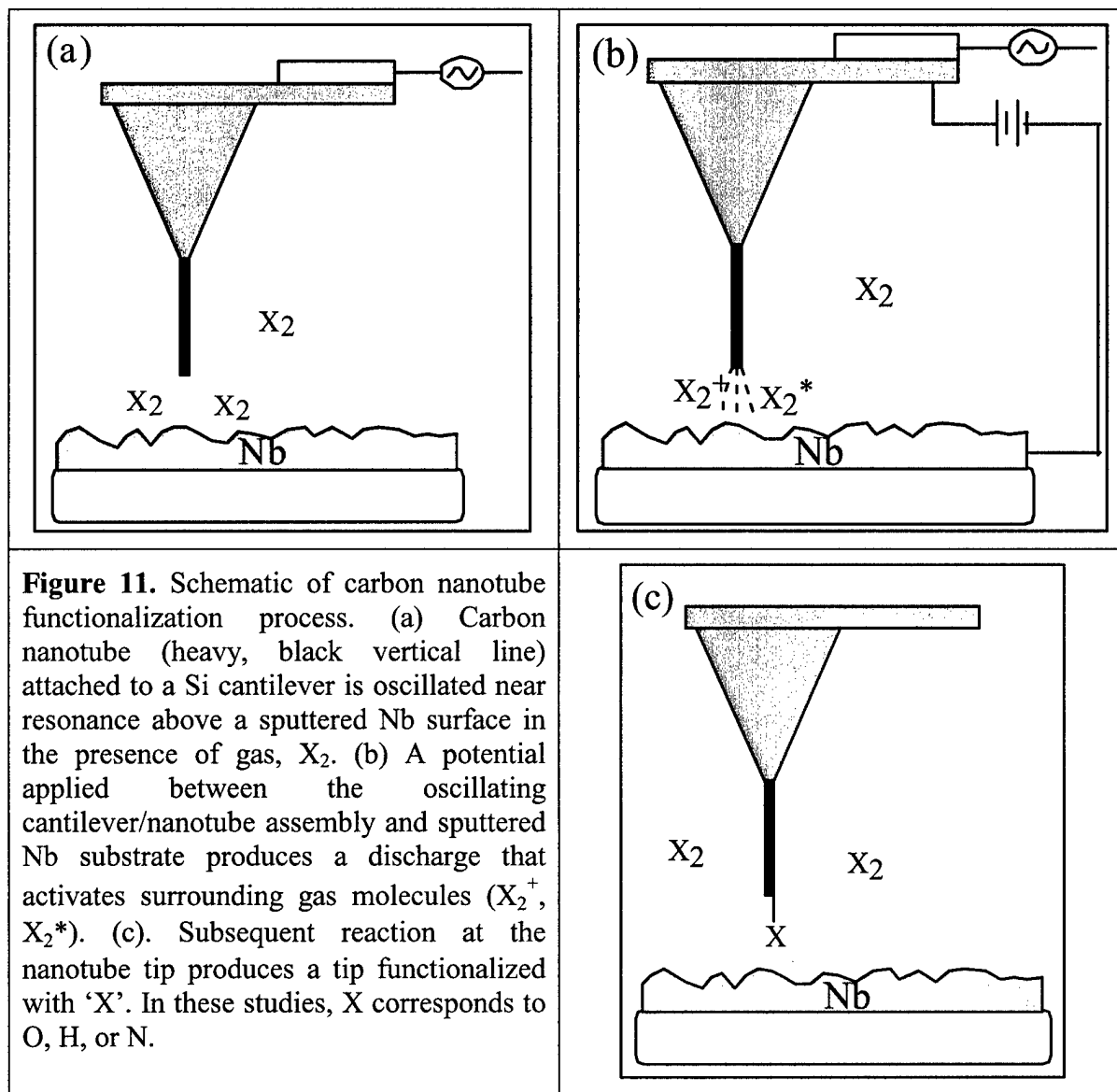
Specifically, our preliminary studies have shown that the carboxyl group can be derivatized by coupling with amines (Fig. 10). The success of this coupling chemistry was



demonstrated by force titrations. Nanotube tips modified with benzylamine, which exposes nonionizable, hydrophobic functional groups at the tip end, yielded pH-independent interaction force on hydroxyl-terminated monolayers. This covalent modification thus eliminates the prominent pH-dependent behavior observed with the unfunctionalized tips. Moreover, force titrations with ethylenediamine modified tips exhibit no adhesion at low pH and finite adhesion above pH 7. These pH-dependent interactions are consistent with our expectations for an exposed basic amine functionality that is protonated and charged at low pH and neutral at high pH.

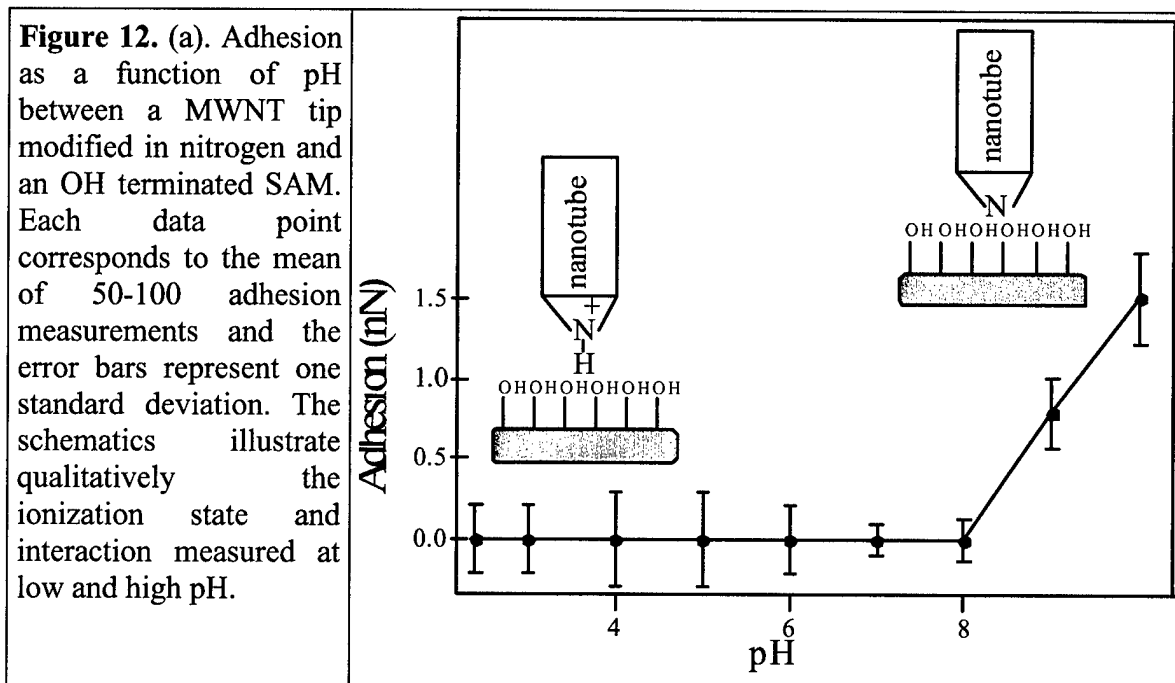
Reactive Gas Functionalization. A new and promising approach for the functionalization of the nanotube probes prepared in our studies involves direct modification in a reactive gas during sharpening and/or shortening procedures. The motivation for these studies are that a direct process could (i) prepare tips with different functionality more efficiently than at present and (ii) this process could be used to prepare modified tips *in-situ* for UHV studies.

The idea underlying our proposed approach is outlined schematically in Figure 11. In the case of the carboxyl (-COOH) groups that we have shown to be present at the tips ends, the our



proposed mechanism is as follows. The potential applied between the oscillating cantilever/nanotube tip and metal (Nb) surface produces a momentary arc discharge. In this discharge, two things occur. First, carbon is removed from the nanotube end in a process believed to be assisted by high electric fields. This process creates reactive carbon sites at the tube end. Second, the discharge can activate, through field and electron impact ionization, the surrounding gas molecules. In the cases of H_2 , N_2 , and O_2 , ionized (e.g., H_2^+ , N_2^+ , and O_2^+ , respectively), excited state and atomic species can be produced. We have proposed that it is activated oxygen that reacts at nanotube ends to form the observed carboxyl groups.

Significantly, our studies of nanotube functionalization in H₂, N₂, and H₂/N₂ mixtures demonstrate the promise of this new approach. Force titrations recorded on MWNT tips modified in N₂ exhibit pH-dependent behavior with no measurable force at low pH and finite adhesion at pH > 8 (Fig. 12). This pH dependent behavior shows that MWNT tips modified in N₂



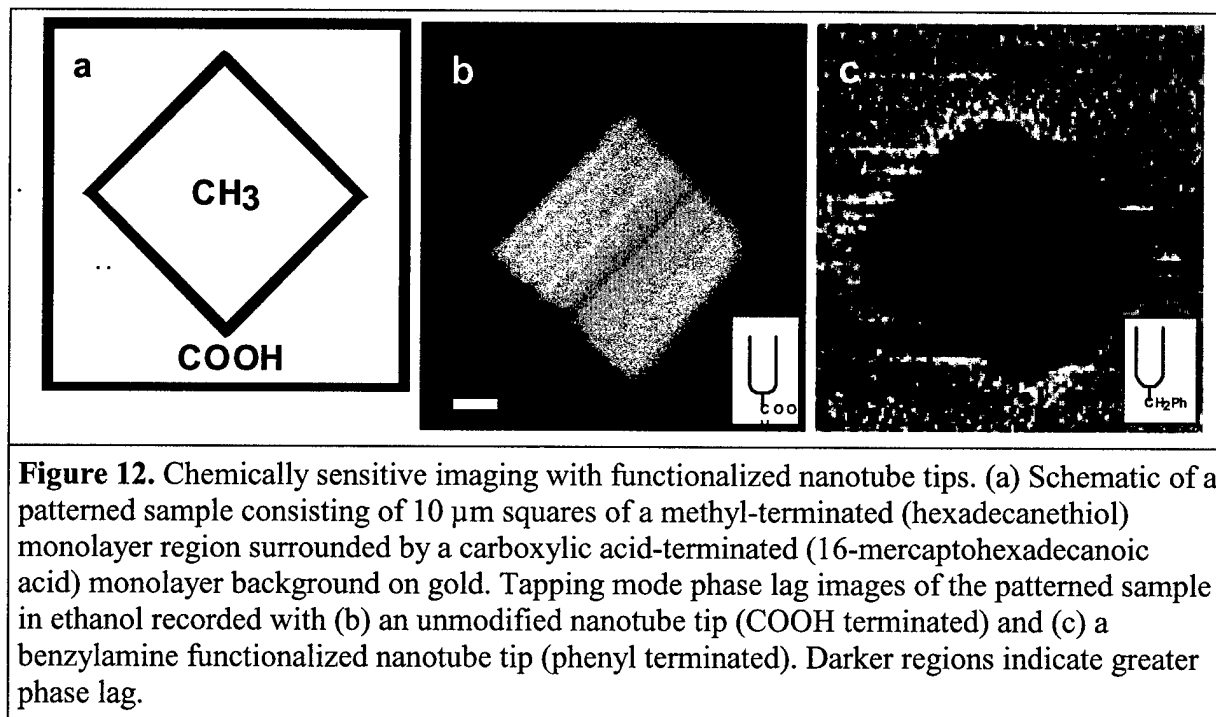
have basic functionality at their ends. In addition, force titrations carried out on tips modified in H₂ show pH independent adhesion, and thus demonstrate that nonionizable/hydrophobic ends can also be created.

Chemical mapping with modified nanotube probe tips. Our studies have also shown that the modified nanotube probes can be used for chemically sensitive imaging. Previously, we showed that it was possible to exploit specific functionalization of commercial probe tips with organic monolayers to discriminate chemically specific forces and thereby image heterogeneous organic layers with chemical sensitivity. Such functional group sensitive imaging, which is called chemical force microscopy (CFM), was initially carried out in contact mode by recording chemically specific differences in friction. More recently, we have shown chemical mapping also can be carried out in the intermittent contact or tapping mode. In the regime of light tapping, we have found that phase-lag between chemically distinct surface regions is directly related to the difference in intermolecular interactions (or adhesion):

$$\Delta\Phi \frac{k}{Q} \propto \Delta W_{st}$$

where $\Delta\Phi_0$ is the change in phase lag, k is the spring constant, Q is the cantilever quality factor and ΔW_{st} is the difference between the work of adhesion for the tip interacting with chemically-distinct sample regions. These new results now provide another flexible method for chemical mapping of surface that is especially attractive for nanotube tips.

Significantly, we have used functionalized nanotube probes to obtain high-resolution, chemically sensitive images of patterned monolayer and bilayer samples in tapping mode (Fig. 13). Tapping mode images recorded with -COOH and benzyl terminated tips exhibit greater



phase lag on the -COOH and -CH₃ sample regions, respectively, and these results are consistent with expected and measured intermolecular forces between the functionalized tips and monolayer patterned sample. In addition, analysis of results obtained with one SWNT bundle tip on a chemically-heterogeneous bilayer sample⁸⁰ showed a chemical resolution of 3-4 nm. This resolution is ca. 5x better than with previous tips and represents a clear proof-of-concept for our proposed ultrahigh resolution mapping studies discussed below.

V. PUBLICATIONS SUPPORTED BY AFOSR

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17. D.V. Vezenov, A. Noy and C.M. Lieber, "Chemical Force Microscopy: Probing and Imaging Interactions Between Functional Groups", in *Proceedings of the Scanning Probe Microscopy in Polymers Symposium*, 312-320 (American Chemical Society: Washington, DC, 1998).
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20. C.M. Lieber, "One-Dimensional Nanostructures: Chemistry, Physics & Applications", *Solid State Communications* **107**, 607-616 (1998).
21. S.S. Wong, A.T. Woolley, E. Joselevich, C.L. Cheung and C.M. Lieber, "Covalently-Functionalized Single-Walled Carbon Nanotube Probe Tips for Chemical Force Microscopy", *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **120**, 8557-8558 (1998).
22. S.S. Wong, A.T. Woolley, T.W. Odom, J.-L. Huang, P. Kim, D.V. Vezenov and C.M. Lieber, "Single-walled carbon nanotube probes for high-resolution nanostructure imaging", *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **73**, 3465-3467 (1998).
23. J. Hafner, C.L. Cheung and C.M. Lieber, "Growth of nanotubes for probe microscopy tips", *Nature* **398**, 760-761 (1999).
24. J. Hu, T.W. Odom and C.M. Lieber, "Chemistry and Physics in One Dimension: Synthesis and Properties of Nanowires and Nanotubes", *Acc. Chem. Res.* **32**, 435-445 (1999).
25. S.S. Wong, A.T. Woolley, E. Joselevich and C.M. Lieber, "Functionalization of carbon nanotube AFM probes using tip-activated gases", *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **306**, 219 (1999).
26. H. Dai, J. Liu and C.M. Lieber, "Elucidating Complex Charge Density Wave Structures in Low-Dimensional Materials by Scanning Tunneling Microscopy", in *Advances in the Crystallographic and Microstructural Analysis of Charge Density Wave Modulated Crystals*, F.W. Boswell and J.C. Bennett, eds. (Kluwer Academic Publishers: Dordrecht, The Netherlands, 1998).
27. Yazdani and C.M. Lieber, "Up close and personal to atoms", *Nature* **401**, 227-230 (1999).
28. J.H. Hafner, C.L. Cheung and C.M. Lieber, "Direct Growth of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotube Scanning Probe Microscopy Tips", *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **41**, 9750-9751 (1999).
29. J. Wang, K.C. Rose and C.M. Lieber, "Load-Independent Friction: MoO₃ Nanocrystal Lubricants", *J. Phys. Chem. B* **103**, 8405-8409 (1999).
30. K. Rose, J. Wang and C.M. Lieber, Thickness-Dependent Mechanical Properties in Nanoscale MoO₃ Plates. *Science*, submitted for publication.

VI. PERSONNEL SUPPORTED.

1. Aleksandr Noy, graduate student
2. Dmitri Vezenov, graduate student
3. JinLin Huang, research associate
4. Jianfang Wang, graduate student (partial support)
5. Latha Venkataraman, graduate student (partial support)
6. Kai Rose, postdoctoral fellow (external fellowship support; supplies on AFOSR)
7. Ernesto Joselevich, postdoctoral fellow (external fellowship support; supplies on AFOSR)
8. Teri Wang Odom, graduate student, partial support
9. Yi Cui, graduate student

VII. INTERACTIONS/TRANSITIONS

A. PRESENTATIONS AT MEETINGS, CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS.

1. "Fundamental Studies of the Growth and Properties of Carbon Nitride Materials", Gordon Conference on Plasma Processing Science, New Hampton, NH, August 1996.
2. "Chemical Force Microscopy: Probing Intermolecular Interactions and Imaging Functional Groups", 212th ACS National Meeting, Orlando, FL, August 1996.
3. "One-Dimensional Nanostructures: Rational Synthesis, Novel Properties and Applications", The Robert A. Welch Foundation 40th Conference on Chemical Research, Chemistry on the Nanometer Scale, Houston, TX, October 1996.
4. "Pushing and Pulling Molecules and Molecular Assemblies: Probing Intermolecular Forces, Friction and Mechanics by Probe Microscopy", Department of Chemistry, Tufts University, Medford, MA, October 1996.
5. "Pushing and Pulling Molecules and Molecular Assemblies: Probing Intermolecular Forces, Friction and Mechanics by Probe Microscopy", Department of Chemistry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, October 1996.
6. "Pushing and Pulling Molecules and Molecular Assemblies: Probing Intermolecular Interactions by Chemical Force Microscopy", Department of Chemistry, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA, February 1997.
7. "Chemical and Solvents Effects in Adhesion Probed by Chemical Force Microscopy", 20th Annual Meeting of the Adhesion Society, Inc., Hilton Head, South Carolina, February 1997.
8. "Electrical and Mechanical Properties of Individual Nanotubes and Nanorods", APS Meeting, Kansas City, MO, March 1997.
9. "Chemically-Specific Forces and Single Molecule Elasticity Probed by Chemical Force Microscopy", 4th International Workshop on Industrial Applications of Scanning Probe Microscopy", May 1997.
10. "New Concepts in Nanofabrication", Cambridge Healthtech Institute's Nanotechnology: Materials, Manufacturing and Applications Conference, San Francisco, CA, June 1997.
11. "Force Microscopy Studies of Tribology at the Nanometer Scale: Probing the Molecular Origins of Friction", Air Force Office of Scientific Research/Office of Naval Research Tribology Program Review, Dayton, OH, June 1997.
12. "One-Dimensional Nanostructures: Rational Synthesis, Novel Properties and Higher Order Structures", Gordon Research Conference on Inorganic Chemistry, Newport, RI, July 1997.

13. "One-Dimensional Nanostructures: Synthetic Approaches and Physical Properties", Gordon Research Conference on Clusters, Nanocrystals & Nanostructures, Plymouth, NH, July 1997.
14. "Growth, Structure and Properties of Carbide Nanorods", Norton/Saint-Gobain Industrial Ceramics, Inc., Northboro, MA, August 1997.
15. "Chemical Force Microscopy", Microscopy & Microanalysis '97, Cleveland, OH, August 1997.
16. "One-Dimensional Nanostructures: Chemistry, Physics and Applications", University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, October 1997.
17. "Chemical Force Microscopy: Imaging and Manipulating Biological Materials", After the Genome 3, Santa Fe, New Mexico, October 1997.
18. "Growth and Physical Properties of One Dimensional Nanostructures", Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, December 1997.
19. "One-Dimensional Nanostructures: Chemistry, Physics and Applications", James Franck Institute, The University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, December 1997.
20. "Energetic Deposition of Amorphous Tetrahedral Carbon Nitride Films", Materials Research Society Fall Meeting, Boston, MA, December 1997.
21. "High-Pressure Chemistry of Carbon Nitride Materials", Materials Research Society Fall Meeting, Boston, MA, December 1997.
22. "Chemical Force Microscopy: Probing Molecules and Macromolecules at the Nanometer Scale", US-Japan Cooperative Program on Photoconversion and Photosynthesis, Napa, CA, January 1998.
23. "Chemical Force Microscopy: Probing Molecules and Macromolecules at the Nanometer Scale", Hutchinson Memorial Lecture, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, February 1998.
24. "Synthesis of Nanostructures and Nanostructured Materials", Hutchinson Memorial Lecture, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, February 1998.
25. "Nanostructures and Nanostructured Materials", 1998 American Association for the Advancement of Science Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, PA, February 1998.
26. "Measuring Adhesion Forces Between Model Monolayers and Polymer Films by Chemical Force Microscopy", 21st Annual Meeting of the Adhesion Society, Savannah, GA, February 1998.
27. "Chemical Force Microscopy: Probing Molecules and Macromolecules at the Nanometer Scale", University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, March 1998.

28. "Chemical Force Microscopy: Probing Molecules, Macromolecules and Molecular Assemblies on the Nanometer Scale", University of Washington, Seattle, WA, April 1998.
29. "Chemistry and Physics in 1D: Synthesis, Properties and Applications of Nanostructures", Materials for the 21st Century and Beyond, 12th Annual Symposium of the Center for Study of Gene Structure and Function, Hunter College, New York, NY, April 1998.
30. "One-Dimensional Nanostructures: Novel Properties of Nanotubes and Nanowires", Department of Physics, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, April 1998.
31. "Chemistry and Physics in 1D", Department of Chemistry, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, April 1998.
32. "Load-Independent Friction: MoO₃-Nanoparticles as Lubricant", Gordon Research Conference on Tribology, Holderness School, Plymouth, N.H, June 28 – July 3 1998.
33. "Electronic Properties and Transport in One-Dimensional Nanostructures", Gordon Research Conference on Electronic Processes in Organic Materials, Salve Regina University, Newport, RI, July 27 1998.
34. "Probing intermolecular interactions in contact and tapping mode with chemical force microscopy", 216th American Chemical Society National Meeting, Boston, MA, August 25, 1998.
35. "Chemical force microscopy: Current and future prospects", 216th American Chemical Society National Meeting, Boston, MA, August 27, 1998.
36. "Chemistry and Physics in 1D: Synthesis, Properties & Applications of Quantum Wires", Department of Chemistry, MIT, Cambridge, MA, September 29, 1998.
37. "Chemistry and Physics in One-Dimension: Synthesis, Properties and Applications of Nanowires and Nanotubes", Inorganic Discussion Weekend (IDW), Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada, October 24, 1998.
38. "Nanotubes and Nanowires: Physics, Chemistry and Applications", American Vacuum Society 45th International Symposium, Baltimore, MD, November 3, 1998.
39. "Nanotubes and Nanowires: New Chemistry, Physics and Applications", American Chemical Society, SERMACS '98, Research Triangle Park, NC, November 6, 1998.
40. "Chemistry and Physics in One-Dimension: Synthesis, Properties and Applications of Nanowires and Nanotubes", Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, November 12, 1998.
41. "Nanotube Nanotips: Novel Probes for Sensing and Manipulation at the Molecular Scale", IBC 3rd Annual Molecular Nanotechnology Conference, San Francisco, CA, December 7, 1998.
42. "Advances in Force Microscopy and Spectroscopy, with Bioprobes" workshop, University of Linz, Austria, January 31, 1999.

43. "Chemical Force Microscopy: Force Spectroscopy and Functional Imaging at the Nanometer Scale", Stanford University, Department of Chemistry, Stanford CA, February 18, 1999.
44. "Chemistry, Physics and Applications of Nanotubes and Nanowires", Almaden Research Center, IBM, Palo Alto, CA, February 19, 1999.
45. "Probing Intermolecular Interactions at the Nanometer Scale by Chemical Force Microscopy" Gordon Research Conference on Chemical Reactions at Surfaces, Ventura CA, March 2, 1999.
46. "Chemical Force Microscopy: Force Spectroscopy and Functional Imaging at the Nanometer Scale", Yale University, New Haven, CT, March 10, 1999.
47. "Electronic and Mechanical Properties of Carbon Nanotubes: What's New", University of Pennsylvania, Symposium on the Science & Technology of Nanostructured Materials: Nanotubes, March 19, 1999.
48. "Covalently Modified Nanotubes to Probe Biological Systems at the Nanometre Scale", Fourth Annual Microdevices for Biomedical Applications, Cambridge Healthtech Institute, San Jose, CA, April 20, 1999.
49. "Chemistry and Physics in 1D: Synthesis, Novel Properties and Applications of Nanowires and Nanotubes", Frontiers in Chemistry Lecture Series, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH, April 29, 1999.
50. "Growth of Carbon Nanotube AFM Tips by Chemical Vapor Deposition", Seattle '99: Scanning Probe Microscopy, Cantilever, Sensors and Nanostructures, May 30, 1999.
51. "Functional Imaging and Detection at the Single-Molecule Scale Using Carbon Nanotube Probes", 1st NASA/NCI Workshop on Sensor for Bio-Molecular Signatures, Pasadena, CA, June 4, 1999.
52. "Development and Application of Ultrahigh Resolution, Chemically-Sensitive Carbon Nanotube Probes for Surface Studies", AFOSR/ONR/NSF Tribology Review, Cheeca Lodge, Florida Keys, June 15, 1999.
53. "Structural and Functional Imaging at the Single Molecule Scale Using Carbon Nanotube AFM Probes", Thirteenth Symposium of The Protein Society, Boston, MA, July 25, 1999.
54. "Chemical Force Microscopy: Force Spectroscopy and Functional Imaging at the Nanometer Scale", 1999 Distinguished Lectures in Inorganic Chemistry, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, August 4, 1999.

55. "Structural and Functional Imaging at the Nanometer Scale Using Carbon Nanotube AFM Probes", The Knowledge Foundation Meeting on Single Molecule Analyses & Emerging Applications, August 19, 1999.
56. "High-Resolution Carbon Nanotube Probes for SNP Typing and DNA Analysis", IBC International Symposium on Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms: Functional Analysis for Rapid Genomic Drug Discovery, Annapolis, MD, September 13, 1999.
57. "Functionalized Carbon Nanotubes for Probing Chemical and Biological Systems at the Nanometer Scale", Boston College Dept. of Chemistry 1999 Fall Seminar Series, Boston, MA, September 27, 1999.
58. "Nanoprobes for the present and future", 7th Foresight Conference on Molecular Nanotechnology, Santa Clara, CA, October 17, 1999.
59. "Chemical Force Microscopy: Spectroscopy and Imaging at the Nanometer Scale", Harvard University Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology, Cambridge, MA, November 4, 1999.
60. "Carbon nanotubes: from low dimensional physics to functional biological probes", Georgia Institute of Technology Symposium: Frontiers on Nanostructured Materials, Atlanta, GA, November 19, 1999.
61. "Growth of High Resolution Carbon Nanotube Scanning Probe Microscopy Tips by Chemical Vapor Deposition", Materials Research Society 1999 Fall Meeting, Boston, MA, December 1, 1999.
62. "Nanotubes and Molecular Wires: From New Physics to New Tools for Science and Technology", The Robert Maddin Lecture in Materials Science, The University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, December 13, 1999.

B. CONSULTATIVE AND ADVISORY FUNCTIONS.

1. Editorial Board, *Virtual Journal of Nanoscale Science and Technology* (1999)
2. Associate Member, International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (1998)
3. Member, Editorial Advisory Board, *Advanced Materials* (1998)
4. Member, Editorial Advisory Board, *Chemistry of Materials* (1997)
5. Member, Editorial Advisory Board, *Chemistry: A European Journal* (1994)
6. Member, Editorial Advisory Board, *Chemical Physics Letters* (1994)
7. Member, Editorial Advisory Board, *Accounts of Chemical Research* (1992)

C. TRANSITIONS.

1. Nanotribology of MoS₂/MoO₃ Solid Lubricant System. Dr. Michael N. Gardos, Hughes Aircraft Company, 2000 E. El Segundo Boulevard, El Segundo, CA 90245; (310) 616-9890. Fundamental understanding of tribology at nanometer scale developed in P.I.s AFOSR studies are being used in further development of space-based lubricant systems. In addition, discussions have been initiated on application of AFOSR funded work to Hughes' effort in MEMS and electrical contact lubricants.

D. EXTERNAL REPORTS ON AFOSR PUBLICATIONS/PRESENTATIONS

1. "Small Slider: A report on nanometer scale friction measurements", European Semiconductor, July/August 1997.
2. I. Amato, "Candid Cameras for the Nanoworld," *Science* **276**, 1982-1985 (1997).
3. R. Dagani, "The Shape of Things to Come", Chemical and Engineering News, 8 June 1998.
4. "Introducing the Carbon Nano-Nose", Science NOW, 1 July 1998.
5. "Carbon Nanotubes", Science Briefs, Chemistry and Industry, 6 July 1998.
6. "Probe Matter at Molecular Level with Nanotubes", Inside R&D, 8 July 1998.
7. N. Gross, "This Microscope Can Poke at Atoms", Business Week, 13 July 1998.
8. J. Newell, "Nanoscalpel for Gene Surgeons", British Broadcasting Corporation, aired 13 July 1998.
9. M. Glassman, "The teeny-weeny frontier", USA Today, 4 August 1998.
10. C. Ferguson, "Chemists Tap Alzheimer's Protein for Clues", Harvard University Gazette, 6 August 1998.
11. R. Service, "Superstrong Nanotubes Show They are Smart Too", *Science* **281**, 940-942 (1998).

VIII. NEW DISCOVERIES, INVENTIONS, OR PATENT DISCLOSURES

1. C.M. Lieber, Z. John Zhang and C. Niu, "Covalent Carbon Nitride Material Comprising C₂N and Formation Method," Patent 5,840,435, issued November 24, 1998.
2. C.M. Lieber and H. Dai, "Carbide Nanomaterials," 08/477,080, patent pending.
3. C.M. Lieber and E.W. Wong, "Preparation of SiC Nanorods," 08/814,745, patent pending.
4. C.M. Lieber, S.S. Wong, A.T. Woolley, and E. Joselevich, "Nanometer-Scale Microscopy Probes," 09/092,558 and 09/326/100, patents pending.